

ated by fire from the sea along the coast, against the Dobruja army, failed. Under Field Marshal von Mackensen's eyes the Danube army, chosen for further operations in Roumania, crossed to the other bank, as planned. We have arrived in front of Alexandria.

The Danube has risen high because of a thaw. In fighting their way across, our troops co-operated excellently. Our brave pioneers, including, with portions of the imperial motorboat corps and the Austro-Hungarian Danube flotilla, under command of Captain Luech, and Austro-Hungarian pioneer detachments of Major-General Gault's force.

ROUMANIAN REPORTS CONFIRM SERIOUS NEWS

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, November 26.—The situation in Roumania is described in today's news, showing that General von Falkenhayn's forces, having gained the railway at Cernavoda, have rapidly pushed to the southeast, and are, according to German official accounts, already in touch with Field Marshal von Mackensen's force, which crossed the Danube at Zimniza and advanced with equal rapidity, and now are before Alexandria. The German reports say that the roads leading eastward from the Alt River are encumbered with fleeing Roumanian supply columns and marked by burning villages.

The Roumanian official communication to a large extent corroborates this news by reporting an engagement with an enemy column advancing toward Ioschir, divide, on the railway a little north of Alexandria. Thus the central front, now about fifty miles of front, which is threatened from the west, north and south.

The German communication also brings the interesting news that Field Marshal von Mackensen is personally commanding the movement across the Danube. There is no indication yet, however, as to what strength he has been able to put into this sector, but his movement seems to confirm the impression previously formed that his latest withdrawal into Ioschir was voluntary, in order to assemble forces for the Danube crossing. Neither is anything definitely known as to whether General von Falkenhayn has transferred any considerable portion of the forces lately engaged in forcing the R. Tower and other Transylvanian passes to the operations through Vulea Pass.

Should Roumania be driven to defend the line running north and south from the mountains between Red Tower and Tournaire Passes to the Danube, in order to protect Bukharest, military critics here consider that her position would be critical. It is hoped, however, that it will be possible to send sufficient reinforcements to relieve Roumania of the necessity of diverting large forces to the defense of her northern army front, and that she will have sufficient forces to carry on an effective fight in the Wallachian plain.

BRIGHT STRATEGY IN ROUMANIAN CAMPAIGN

BERLIN, November 26 (via Sayville).—Nothing in the whole history of the war will surpass the brilliancy of the concentration of the armies of General von Falkenhayn and Field Marshal von Mackensen toward the heart of Roumania. The German plan, which is admittedly forty-eight hours behind the actual events, but it is already known that the whole of Western Roumania is in possession of von Falkenhayn, with probably two Roumanian armies cut off and the Roumanian resistance in this sector practically collapsed. From the south von Mackensen has crossed the Danube simultaneously at three points, one of which is known to be opposite Ryskov. The armies of the central powers are now easily within fifty kilometers of Bukharest.

Even more important, from a military viewpoint, the conquest of the oil fields stretching from Ploesti to Ploesti, in the foothills of the Transylvanian Alps, northwest of the capital, immediately future movements may be looked for in this direction.

In the meantime, the occupation of the major part of Dobruja prevents Russia from sending any more troops to the aid of the Roumanians.

The steady, inexorable closing on Roumania by the co-operating military plans, von Falkenhayn and von Mackensen, has progressed so far that the swift issue, which beyond doubt is bound to be one of notable triumph of deliberate military strategy, the conquest of Roumania and the extinction of the Roumanian army, will soon be a fact accomplished with startling completeness.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT OF RUSSIAN FRONT

PETROGRAD, November 26.—A violent bombardment of the Russian front east of Rimborg is reported by the War Office today. Considerable activity in the air also was announced in an official statement which says:

"Near Prany Station, northwest of Mladetshina, German aeroplanes were brought down by our machine-gun fire. The occupants, an officer and a private, were made prisoners."

"On the Stokhod, near the village of Volka-Perskaya, an enemy aeroplane was struck by our fire and brought down. The occupants were made prisoners."

"West of Novo-Alexandria, the enemy is violently bombarding our positions. Enemy aeroplanes also flew over our positions. One was attacked by one of our machines, piloted by Captain Vasilovskiy, and was hit after a battle lasting one minute. It landed in the region of Rukh-Podolskaya Station."

BERLIN DENIES REPORTS OF ALLIED SUCCESS

(By Associated Press.)
SOFIA, November 26.—The reports of allied attacks both east and west of Monastir and the complete defeat of Italian attempts to capture the village of Tarnovo, and denial of the French announcement of the capture of Rukhmir, are contained in an official statement given out by the War Office today. The statement follows:

"We repulsed an attack by an Italian battalion against the village of Tarnovo, west of Monastir. The Italians left a large quantity of war supplies in front of our positions."

"The French statement of November 22 that the French had captured the village of Bobrimir is incorrect. The

Wilson Nearly 4,000 Ahead in California

SACRAMENTO, Cal., November 26.—President Wilson's popularity in California is 3,773 votes, according to semi-official figures announced today by Secretary of State Jordan. The figures show the vote of Mr. Wilson is 3,773, the highest Democratic vote, and that of 402,516 for J. P. Carlstrom, highest Republican. To be made finally official, the figures must be certified by the Secretary of State. This will be done, it was said, to-morrow.

French have never entered this village. Enemy forces advancing in the outskirts of Grunishite were driven back. The rest of the front there were artillery actions.

ROUMANIAN TROOPS ARE REPORTED HOLDING

(By Associated Press.)
BUKHAREST, November 26.—The Roumanian forces are holding fast in the line of the Alt River across Western Roumania, at a point south of Svatina, some forty-five miles from the Danube, the War Office announced today, and also are maintaining their ground along the Roumanian northern front.

The official statement reports an advance of the invaders who crossed the Danube near Zimniza to the region south of Somu, fourteen miles south of Alexandria.

FRENCH LAUNCH ATTACK ON ST. MIHEL SALIENT

BERLIN, November 26 (via Sayville).—French troops last night launched an attack upon the St. Miheil salient, a portion of the Verdun region, after prolonged artillery preparation. According to today's army headquarters announcement, the attack, which was delivered in Apremont forest, to the east of St. Miheil, was repulsed.

A German raid in the Beaumont region, north of the Aisne, resulted in the capture of more than 100 British and a machine gun. The text of the statement follows:

"Western front: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Fog and rain have prevailed, and there has been no important military activity. Patrol enterprises vigorously carried out by the Mecklenburg grenadiers and Fusiliers of the Bremen infantry regiment northeast of Arras, resulted in their bringing in from the British trenches twenty-six prisoners. North-east of Beaumont, detachments of Baden Infantry Regiment No. 55, brought from a hostile position four British officers and 157 men and one machine gun."

ARTILLERY IS ACTIVE ALONG SOMME FRONT

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, November 26.—The bulletin issued by the War Office today reads: "On the Somme front, considerable activity was displayed by both artillery on the Abbeville sub-pressure front."

"In Champagne, an enemy attack launched about 6 o'clock in the morning, against the salient of our line east of Aubert, was repulsed by our barrage fire and the fire of our machine guns."

"The day was calm on the rest of the front."

Afternoon official: "East of Malson, Champagne, we repulsed a surprise attack by the enemy on one of our small posts."

"On the remainder of the front the night was calm."

"Army of the Orient: In the region north and east of Monastir there has been violent artillery fighting, but no infantry actions because of bad weather. On the left wing the Italians made fresh progress toward Tarnovo."

STUDENT BODY OF V. P. I. WILL VISIT ROANOKE

To Attend Annual Football Game Between V. P. I. and V. M. I. on Thanksgiving Day.

BLACKSBURG, Va., November 26.—Next Thursday being Thanksgiving Day, the student body of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute will go to Roanoke on a special train to attend the annual football game between the V. P. I. and the Virginia Military Institute, leaving Blacksburg early on Thursday morning and returning to Blacksburg late in the evening. Friday night and Saturday afternoon, December 1 and 2, the German and cotillion clubs will give their annual Thanksgiving dances, the former entertaining at the club hall and the cotillion club at the club house, and a number of young women from all sections of Virginia will come here for these dances.

R. E. Hunt, associate professor of animal husbandry at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and G. W. Cooke, Evans Gardner, A. G. Smith, J. A. Waller and C. P. Warren, students in the agricultural college, will leave on Thursday afternoon to attend the National Stock Show, in Chicago. They are the ones who carried off the honors in the stock-judging contest at the State Fair in Richmond, winning three gold medals and the silver cup for the best teamwork.

Professor Theodore P. Campbell, dean of the general faculty at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, has been appointed a member of the conference on marketing and farm credits, to be held in Richmond the first week in December. Professor L. S. Randolph, of the department of mechanical engineering, has also received a nomination from Governor Stuart appointing him to represent the State of Virginia in the meeting of the Uniform Boiler Laws Association in Washington on December 4.

Colonel S. W. Auding, commandant of cadets, has been in Washington this week for treatment at the Army Hospital for throat trouble.

President Egleston addressed the congregation of the local Presbyterian church at the midweek service on Wednesday evening on "Impressions of the Virginia Synod." Mr. Egleston attended the recent meeting of the synod at Lexington as a delegate from the Blacksburg church.

Professor John R. Hutcheson, field specialist in extension work, spent a part of the week in Tazewell, where he assisted the county agent in organization of a Pure-Bred Live-Stock Association, and Dr. H. H. Johnson, associate professor of agronomy, was at Vassar, in Augusta County, to attend a corn show.

NOT LIKE PLAYING CRICKET

Britain Must Be Willing to Sacrifice and Endure Much to Win This War.

LONDON, November 26.—Carrying on a war is not like playing cricket, the nation which shows the greatest endurance and the greatest willingness to sacrifice—that nation will be rewarded by decisive victory.

This is the keynote of the war as given to-day by Sir William Robertson, chief of staff, who added that he would stake his reputation as a soldier and as a man upon the prediction that the British people will "see this war through."

The British army chief showed no inclination to minimize the recent successes of the central powers on the Balkan theater of war. He frankly conceded that, for the present, the offensive, and particularly Great Britain, was passing through a period of stress, but there was not the slightest reason, he emphasized, why the situation, on the whole, should not be characterized as entirely satisfactory from the allies' viewpoint. To maintain it so, however, and to bring the tide of the war's fortunes definitely and decisively to the side of the entente powers, Sir William said it was necessary that the people at home continue to do their full share to co-operate with the forces in the field.

Great Britain, the chief of staff asserted, had only begun to muster the full strength which she is capable of throwing into the scale of war, and was becoming stronger every day. He pointed to the state of unpreparedness England found herself at the outbreak of the conflict. In view of that, he said, the achievements of the British army could not be over-estimated.

"Trencher action at the right moment," he added, "was the imperative guiding factor in the future." Sir William expressed implicit confidence that the women of Great Britain, as well as the men, stood united behind the nation's leaders in the determination to push the war to a successful conclusion."

THAW FLIES TO SEE GAME

Returns to Hempstead From New Haven, Covering Sixty-Five Miles in Fifty-Five Minutes.

(By Associated Press.)
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., November 26.—Lieutenant A. B. Thaw, returned to the aviation field here to-day from New Haven, where he flew to attend the Yale-Harvard game. He made the flight of sixty-five miles to-day in fifty-five minutes, in a biplane. Sergeant Johnson, who also flew to New Haven, returned to Garden City by automobile. His face was badly frozen at an altitude of 6,000 feet on the trip to New Haven.

OGDEN TO HOLD EXPOSITION

"Jubilee of the Golden Spike" Planned for 1919.

First definite steps in connection with plans to hold a celebration in Ogden in 1919 to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the joining of the Central and Union Pacific near this city have been taken.

It was agreed that at least \$1,000,000 and possibly more should be spent, and that the building erected should be built for permanency. The exposition is to be national in scope, and is to continue throughout the summer of 1919.

"Ogden's Jubilee of the Golden Spike" was the official name decided upon for the celebration.

One of the big features will be the unveiling of a monument here to the late E. H. Harriman. The committee decided that not less than \$250,000 should be spent to build this monument.—Salt Lake Herald-Republican.

Somme Battle Front Like Blasted World

Fertile Plains Transformed Into Sea of Mud, Where Scores of Soldiers Drown.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The country around the Somme battle front is like a blasted world. Instead of the fertile plains of former months it has been transformed into a sea of mud. Men are being drowned in this mud by the score.

This graphic epitome of the greatest battle in history was given to-day by Will Irwin, the writer, who returned on a trip to the French front on the American liner Philadelphia.

"The communication trenches are waist deep in mud," he added. "Summing up his observations on this battle ground, he said:

"The British completely dominated the air. Last week I saw only one German observation balloon ascend. The French army is the most democratic but yet the most effective in the world. It will be a great mistake if the United States models its army after that of Germany. The British machine is improving fast. Up to the beginning of the Somme battle the French army was the best, but in addition to this the French have taken advantage of their training until they are now almost equal. The percentage of losses in an attack is decreasing rapidly."

"Europe has become a large rumormonger. The latest is that Lord Kitchener is not dead, but a prisoner of war in Germany."

"The belief is strong in England that when the Teutons finish with Roumania they will turn on Italy. When they do this, it is stated, they will receive a big surprise."

Talking of his personal experiences, Mr. Irwin said that one night he found himself outside a small hotel in a village near the Somme front. He knocked at the door to ask for shelter for the night. Before he could get an answer, the house next door was shattered by a terrific explosion. It had been bombed by a squadron of flying aeroplanes. Irwin said he did not wait to ascertain whether he could be accommodated at the hotel.

GERMAN VIEW OF "TANK"

Teutons Claim to Have Destroyed a Monster With a Shrapnel Shell.

There are in recent German newspapers many references to the "tanks," but they are all more or less contemptuous, and expressed with a heavy-tinted kind of humor. Perhaps the most interesting account is that of the war correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt:

"Everywhere the technicians have been busy upon the problem of diminishing losses during the attack, but it has been reserved to the English to elaborate the most audacious invention for that direction. Their caterpillar, or creeping monster, which is an armored motor roller, was designed for nothing less than the annihilation of the machine guns which are so dreaded by the attacking force."

"This new war monster may be described approximately as an armored motor car, with two small towers, in which are placed two six-pounder guns, as well as a machine gun. A periscope with various prisms allows the manipulators an outlook from under their cover. The 'Big Willy,' as the English call their monstrous creature, has a so-called endless rail; it lays a track for itself. It can even make a kind of bridge for itself, and it roars with a loud success over five trenches and a crater. Yet when it went for the first time into a real fight September 15, 'Big Willy' died a sudden death from the first shrapnel shell that hit it."—London Chronicle.

3,219,000 WOMEN WORK OUTSIDE OF OWN HOMES

Their Rally for Employment, "In the National Interest" Means Big Post-War Issue.

SERVANT PROBLEM IS ACUTE

More Than Three-Quarters of Million Take Jobs That Release That Number of Men for Military Service—In All Sorts of Occupations.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, November 26.—The saying that woman's place is in the home, has little application in war time. There are now in the British Isles 3,219,000 women employed outside their own homes. It is generally recognized that their rally to work "in the national interest" is going to make it difficult for Parliament to refuse the demand for suffrage, which will be renewed when hostilities end.

During the first two years of war the increase of women workers, exclusive of purely feminine occupations, was 355,000. Of these, 75,000 directly replaced male labor. In other words, more than three-quarters of a million women left their homes to release that number of men for military service. In most instances the women went into munition plants, where a considerable number of them have given up their lives in "doing their bit."

There seems to be no limit to the class of work women can do. At first it seemed strange to see girl conductors on the buses, girl window-cleaners, and drivers and messengers. But as war progressed, the field broadened and now even in building, mining and quarrying, scores of women are employed. The metal trades also have claimed their share of the new industrial army. It must be understood that this is not an army in skirts. As a matter of fact, skirts are worn for the most part only in those occupations which bring women in touch with the public. In most of the factories and shops, the breweries and the railway yards, jumpers and regulation overalls are the approved costume. The bus and train conductors, or "conductresses," are jaunty in their neat blue tunics and skirts reach just below the knees—low enough to overlap close-fitting black leather puttees. There is seldom a glimpse of stocking. The bus companies issued an order recently that no silk hosiery should be worn.

It is stated that probably 100,000 of the women "war workers" have been recruited from those formerly engaged in purely feminine occupations—domestic, dressmaking, millinery, etc. The servant problem is becoming more and more acute, for the demand for munition workers is increasing day by day, and the wages offered are far beyond the dreams of avarice to a majority of the English domestics.

The number of women employed in railway work has increased more than 200 per cent. Ordinarily, the only railway posts open to women were clerks, ships and carriage-cleaning tasks. Now there are women ticket collectors, porters, engine cleaners and workshop laborers. In Glasgow and some other cities, women are being tried out as train drivers or motorwomen.

Interesting statistics regarding wo-

men's part in war work have been collected by the employment bureau of the board of trade. The number of women recruited to industrial occupations between July, 1914, and July, 1915, was 302,000. Of this number, 263,000 directly replaced men. In commercial occupations the increase in the number of women workers was 198,000, while the number of women replacing men in this class was 201,000. This apparent discrepancy is accounted for by the transfer of women from the feminine side to the male side of the establishments. The increase in women of risks amounts to only 15,000, all of whom, however, have replaced men.

The increase of woman workers in hotels and places of entertainment is only 19,000, yet the number of men replaced in these establishments is 31,000, many of the old female employees now doing the work of men. "There has been much more discussion lately as to whether the city woman is a success on the farm, and the point is far from being settled. Nevertheless, 65,000 more women are working steadily at agriculture to-day than in July, 1914. In 1914 there were only 2,500 women employed in government arsenals and dockyards. Now there are over 70,000. The English breweries formerly employed 8,000 women. Now they have 18,000. And so it goes through all the industries."

As a whole, the industrial post-war problems are going to offer much food for reflection, and to be amply solved, will require an intelligent skill of direction and "square dealing" equal to the best thought and energy put forward in the war itself.

DEATHS IN VIRGINIA

Miss Emma A. Mosley.
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., November 26.—Miss Emma A. Mosley, aged sixty-two, of Ivy County, died yesterday at a local hospital, after a brief illness. The funeral was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Olivet Church, near Owensville. Miss Mosley was a daughter of the late Alexander Mosley, of Powhatan County, but had made her home in Albemarle for several years.

Mrs. Annie Sandstrom.
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., November 26.—The funeral of Mrs. Annie Sandstrom, aged twenty-two, wife of Gus Sandstrom, of Hephewville, Va., took place at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon from the home of her uncle, A. C. Bennett in this city. Mrs. Sandstrom was born in Sweden, and upon the death of her father was adopted by Mr. Bennett. Besides her husband, she leaves two small children.

John W. Johnson.
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., November 26.—The remains of John W. Johnson, who died at a local hospital, were sent yesterday to his former home at Orange, where the funeral and interment took place to-day. Mr. Johnson was a son of J. W. Johnson, of Orange County. Death was due to typhoid.

Mrs. Ella D. Hutzler.
BALTIMORE, Md., November 26.—Mrs. Ella Hutzler, recently of Richmond, died at her home here to-day very suddenly. She was thirty-four years old. Several days ago she contracted a bad cold, which brought on a complication of diseases which her system could not successfully combat. The funeral will be held to-morrow, and the body sent to Richmond for interment on Tuesday. She is survived by a number of relatives in Richmond.

DEATHS
BARKER.—Died Monday, November 27, 1916, at 1 A. M. at the residence of his son, at 1215 E. Main St., North Third Street, J. DALLAS BARKER, aged seventy years. Funeral notice later.

Bukharest Will Be Uncomfortable

Falkenhayn Talks of Time When German Guns Are Trained on Roumanian Capital.

(By Associated Press.)

BERGMANNSTADT, TRANSYLVANIA, November 26 (to the Associated Press via Berlin and wireless to Sayville).—At a luncheon which General von Falkenhayn, commander of the forces on the Northern Roumanian front, gave to-day to a small group of neutral correspondents, he remarked to the Associated Press representative that, "although nothing in this world is so certain that one day predict anything with safety," Bukharest will be an uncomfortable place for any one to be in when the Germans get their guns trained on it.

Although General von Falkenhayn declined absolutely to commit himself to any prediction as to when this might occur, and even questioned the purely military advantage of Roumania, he said that with its thousands to feed, when the same result might be accomplished by gradually decimating the Roumanian army, he left not the slightest doubt in the minds of his hearers that he considered it a possibility of the immediate future.

General von Falkenhayn was reticent as to the probable length of the Roumanian campaign, on the ground that the continued springlike weather might hasten the end, while even one sharp cold spell might lengthen it materially. Although refusing to assume the role of prophet, he appeared supremely confident of the ultimate result. He paid the Roumanian soldiers the highest compliments upon their desperate bravery, and discounted stories of cowardice or inefficiency on the part of the Roumanian officers.

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